

Notulae to the Italian native vascular flora: 2

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Abstract

In this contribution new data concerning the Italian distribution of native vascular flora are presented. It includes new records, exclusions, and confirmations to the Italian administrative regions for taxa in the genera *Arctostaphylos*, *Artemisia*, *Buglossoides*, *Convolvulus*, *Crocus*, *Damasonium*, *Epipogium*, *Ficaria*, *Filago*, *Genista*, *Heptaptera*, *Heracleum*, *Heteropogon*, *Hieracium*, *Myosotis*, *Ononis*, *Papaver*, *Pilosella*, *Polygonum*, *Pulmonaria*, *Scorzonera*, *Silene*, *Trifolium*, *Vicia* and *Viola*.

Keywords

Floristic data, Italy

How to contribute

The text for the new records should be submitted electronically to Chiara Nepi (chiara.nepi@unifi.it). The corresponding specimen has to be sent to FI Herbarium: Sezione di Botanica Filippo Parlatore del Museo di Storia Naturale, Via G. La Pira 4, 50121 Firenze (Italy). Those texts concerning nomenclatural novelties (typifications only for accepted names), exclusions, and confirmations should be submitted electronically to: Fabrizio Bartolucci (fabrizio.bartolucci@gmail.com). Each text should be within 2,000 characters (spaces included).

Floristic records

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. (Ericaceae)

+ **CAL:** San Donato di Ninea (Cosenza), Cozzo del Pellegrino (WGS84: 39.739022°N, 16.004854°E), margine di faggeta di quota, su pietraia calcarea, 1880 m, 19 September 2015, Leg. D. Puntillo, Det. D. Puntillo & C. Gangale (FI, CLU, Herb. Gangale & Uzunov). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

This species is a well-known circumboreal Artic-Alpine element, recorded in Italy on the Alps, in the northern and central Apennines and up to Campania (Conti et al.

2005). A small population, covering about 12 m², was observed on the top of Cozzo del Pellegrino, one of the highest peaks of Orsomarso mountains, in the SW sector of Mt. Pollino. Its finding in Calabria is very significant because it extends southward the distribution of this taxon.

D. Puntillo, C. Gangale

***Artemisia arborescens* (Vaill.) L. (Asteraceae)**

+ (CAS) **ABR:** San Vito Chietino (Chieti), località Marina, bordi di una canaletta in cemento per il deflusso delle acque meteoriche situata sul margine stradale (WGS84: 42.307681°N; 14.446533°E), ca. 25 m, 10 July 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

An individual of this species grows in a crevice of the edge of a concrete channel in a shaded area and next to the Adriatic Sea. The site of discovery is located in an urban area and the individual has grown from seed produced by a plant cultivated for ornamental purposes in a private garden.

N. Olivieri

***Buglossoides incrassata* (Guss.) I.M.Johnst. subsp. *permixta* (Jord.) L.Cecchi & Selvi (Boraginaceae)**

+ **IT:** valle della Dora Riparia [Torino] inter Salbertrand et Oulx (WGS84: 45.054531°N; 6.858531°E), 22 Jun 1879, *F. Ungern-Sternberg* (TO); Alpi Cozie [Torino], nei coltivati presso Chiomonte (WGS84: 45.115814°N; 6.976436°E), Oulx e Boulard, 18 May 1896, *E. Ferrari & F. Vallino* (FI); Saluzzo [Cuneo], Mongrosso, La Manta (WGS84: 44.618680°N; 7.483210°E), 8 May 1909, *A. Zola*, Herb. Gavioli No.6281 (FI); Argentera [Cuneo] (WGS84: 44.395602°N; 6.938284°E), pendici d'Alpe [illegibile], 28 May [illegibile], *G.B. Biadego* (VER); valle di Susa [Torino], Signols (WGS84: 45.044566°N; 6.801774°E), prati falciati e prati abbandonati nei pressi dell'abitato, 1100 m, 4 Jun 1980, *F. Montacchini, Lomagno & G. Forneris* (TO). – Subspecies new for the flora of Italy (Piemonte).

Based on the recent findings by Cecchi et al. (2014), *Buglossoides incrassata* (Guss.) I.M. Johnst. occurs in Italy with two subspecies: *B. incrassata* subsp. *incrassata* and *B. incrassata* subsp. *splitgerberi* (Guss.) E.Zippel & Selvi. The former is found in Sicily and in part of the southern regions, while the latter is distributed in Sicily and part of the peninsular and northern regions. However, its exact distribution requires further investigation and is still to be defined. Based on both morphological and molecular data (Cecchi et al. 2014), *Lithospermum permixtum* Jord. also belongs to the *B. incrassata* complex, rather than in the *B. arvensis* group as proposed by Fernandes (1972) and

accepted by most authors (e.g. Aeschimann et al. 2004, Conti et al. 2005). Accordingly, it was recently transferred to this species as *B. incrassata* subsp. *permixta*. This is a W Mediterranean taxon occurring from S Spain to the Maritime Alps, especially the French parts (Tison and De Foucault 2014). The historical herbarium records found in FI (originally identified as *Lithospermum arvense* L. var. *coerulescens* DC.), TO (one of which originally identified as *L. arvense* L. var. *coerulescens* DC., the other already referred by F. Ungern-Sternberg to *L. permixtum* Jord.) and VER (originally identified as *L. arvense* L.) show the presence of this taxon also in Piemonte, where it probably reaches its eastern limit.

L. Cecchi, F. Selvi

Convolvulus cneorum L. (Convolvulaceae)

+ **SAR:** Baunei (Ogliastra), Golfo di Orosei, Bacu Padente (WGS84: 40.13944°N; 9.65880°E), cenge su pareti calcaree, 145 m, 2 June 2016, S. Bangoni (FI). – Species new for the flora of Sardegna.

Convolvulus cneorum is recorded for Tunisia, Sicilia, Tyrrhenian coast of the Italian peninsula from Calabria to Toscana (the occurrence in Lazio is doubtful), and Ionian coast of the Balkan peninsula from Croatia to Albania (Greuter et al. 1986, Conti et al. 2005, Nikolić 2016). The population reported here is very far from any residential area, supporting the native status of the species in Sardegna.

S. Bangoni

Crocus neapolitanus (Ker Gawl.) Loisel. (Iridaceae)

- **PIE.** – Species to be excluded from the flora of Piemonte.
- **LOM.** – Species to be excluded from the flora of Lombardia.
- **MAR.** – Species to be excluded from the flora of Marche.

Crocus neglectus Peruzzi & Carta (Iridaceae)

+ **PIE:** Valle Tanaro, tra Garesso e Trappa (Cuneo) (WGS84: 44.189°N; 8.009°E), prato, 620 m, 12 March 2014, Leg. M. Pascale, Det. L. Peruzzi (PI); Valle Tanaro, poco a valle dell'abitato di Nucetto (Cuneo) (WGS84: 44.3446°N; 8.0590°E), prato falciato, 445 m, 12 March 2014, Leg. M. Pascale, Det. L. Peruzzi (FI). – Species new for the flora of Piemonte.

+ **LOM:** Ai piedi di M. Palanzone: luoghi selvatici, 14 March 1889, Mari (FI, as *Crocus vernus* All. var. *medius* Parl.); Merate (Lecco), al termine di via Regondino, confinante

con via Paravino di Cernusco Lombardone (WGS84: 45.702637°N; 9.394753°E), boscaglia, 270 m, 28 February 2007, Leg. *M. Villa*, Det. *L. Peruzzi* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Lombardia.

0 **UMB**: Pascoli prope M.te Pennino, s.d., *A. Batelli* (FI, as *Crocus vernus* L.); M.te Pennino, May 1886, *A. Batelli* (FI, as *C. vernus*). – Species new for the flora of Umbria, not recently confirmed.

+ **MAR**: Fonte Verna, M. Catria, 21 May 1924, Aiuti (FI, as *Crocus vernus* Hill); Monti Sibillini, Rifugio Sibilla (WGS84: 42.90823°N; 13.29145°E), 1536 m, 25 April 2014, *L. Peruzzi*, *B. Pierini* (PI). – Species new for the flora of Marche.

0 **ABR**: Monte dei Fiori pr. Ascoli, May 1874, *P. Porta*, *G. Rigo* (FI, as *Crocus*). – Species new for the flora of Abruzzo, not recently confirmed.

According to Harpke et al. (2015), seven species of *Crocus* ser. *Verni* occur in Italy: the autumn flowering *C. longiflorus* Raf., occurring in S Italy and Sicily; the short-styled, spring flowering *C. siculus* Tineo and *C. vernus* (L.) Hill, endemic to Sicily the former, very common above 1,500 m in N Italy, the second; the long-styled, spring flowering *C. etruscus* Parl., *C. ilvensis* Peruzzi & Carta, *C. neapolitanus* (Ker Gawl.) Loisel. (= *C. vernus* auct. pro parte), *C. neglectus* Peruzzi & Carta (= *C. vernus* auct. pro parte). While the first two taxa, both narrow endemics to Toscana, are not particularly problematic (Carta et al. 2010, Peruzzi and Carta 2011, Harpke et al. 2015), whereas the remaining species (*C. neapolitanus* and *C. neglectus*) are more difficult to identify. *Crocus neapolitanus* has been recorded generically for the “Italian peninsula”, but it is absent from Emilia-Romagna, Liguria, and Toscana, where *C. neglectus* occurs (Harpke et al. 2015). Given that records of long-styled plants are known also for other regions in northern (see e.g. Aeschimann et al. 2004) and central Italy, we carried out herbarium and field studies in order to clarify the distribution of these taxa. In a previous work, Peruzzi et al. (2013) already showed that in Valle D’Aosta only *C. vernus* (L.) Hill s.str. occurs. According to our results, it was possible to highlight that the plants so far referred to as “*C. neapolitanus*” or “*C. vernus* auct.” from Friuli Venezia Giulia actually belong to an eighth species, not previously recorded for Italy: *C. heuffelianus* Herb. (Peruzzi 2016a). The plants referred to as “*C. vernus* auct.” or “*C. neapolitanus*” in Lombardia, Piemonte, Marche, most of Umbria and a single locality in the very Northern Abruzzo actually pertain to *C. neglectus*. It should be noted that, based on the specimen cited above, the occurrence in Abruzzo remains questionable. Indeed, Montagna dei Fiori is a mountain range falling across the administrative borders between Marche and Abruzzo. However, given that most of the mountain meadows (typical habitat for *C. neglectus*) pertain to the territories of Abruzzo, we believe its historical presence in this administrative region to be plausible. Incidentally, the rejection of the name *C. purpureus* Weston, which should have nomenclatural priority for the latter species, was recently proposed (Peruzzi 2016b). While *C. neapolitanus* certainly also occurs in Abruzzo, we can safely exclude this species from Piemonte, Lombardia and Marche. Gaps in distribution (and/or in knowledge) of these plants are apparent between Lombardia and Veneto, and in parts of central Italy between northern Lazio/

Abruzzo and southern Toscana/Umbria/Marche. Further field investigations should be carried out in these areas, to check if these taxa are completely allopatric, as the data available today seem to suggest.

L. Peruzzi, M. Villa & M. Pascale

Crocus variegatus Hoppe & Hornsch. (Iridaceae)

+ **EMR:** Sala Baganza (Parma), Boschi di Carrega (WGS84: 44.721914°N; 10.211219°E), 180–200 m, February 2016, Leg. S. Picollo, L. Ghillani, M. Adorni, Det. L. Peruzzi (FI, PI). – Species confirmed for the flora of Emilia-Romagna.

According to Harpke et al. (2014), *Crocus variegatus* Hoppe & Hornsch. is a bulbous geophyte occurring from Italy to northwestern Balkans. The known Italian populations, recorded from Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio and Abruzzo (Conti et al. 2005, Bartolucci 2007), were previously wrongly referred to *C. reticulatus* Steven ex Adams, a species endemic to the Caucasus (Harpke et al. 2014). A historical record of “*C. variegatus*” does exist for Emilia-Romagna (Parlatore 1858: “*Barbieri me ne ha favorita una pianta dei monti di Parma: dubito però di sbaglio di luogo*” [Barbieri provided me with a plant from the mountains around Parma: however I suspect that the locality is erroneous]); the same record was later quoted by Bolzon (1920). In the light of our finding, the presence of this species in the Parma province (and in Emilia-Romagna) is indeed fully confirmed. *Crocus variegatus* has been found in three distinct localities within the Parco Boschi di Carrega, but its occurrence also in other parts of the protected area is likely.

S. Picollo, L. Peruzzi, L. Ghillani & M. Adorni

Damasonium polyspermum Coss. (Alismataceae)

+ **PUG:** Mottola (Taranto), Masseria Semeraro (UTM ED50: 33T 4498003N; 674582E), vegetazione acquatica, 29 April 2010, Leg. et Det. E.V. Perrino, Rev. L. Forte & F. Carruggio (BI-35781, as *Damasonium alisma* subsp. *alisma*); Mottola (Taranto), Masseria Semeraro, lungo la S.P. 28, (WGS84: 40.612708°N; 17.062869°E), vaschetta di erosione su substrato calcareo, 136 m s.l.m., 08 May 2014, Leg. F. Carruggio, F. Mantino & L. Forte, Det. F. Carruggio, F. Mantino & L. Forte (FI); Mottola (Taranto), Masseria Semeraro, lungo la S.P. 28, (WGS84: 40.612708°N; 17.062869°E), vaschetta di erosione su substrato calcareo, 136 m s.l.m., 8 May 2014, Leg. F. Carruggio, F. Mantino & L. Forte, Det. F. Carruggio, F. Mantino & L. Forte (BI-36676). – Species new for the flora of Puglia.

This taxon is one of at least two species currently accepted for *Damasonium* Mill. in Europe and in the Mediterranean area, together with *D. alisma* Mill. (Pignatti 1982,

Vuille 1987, Rich and Nicholls-Vuille 2001, Conti et al. 2005, Talavera and Talavera 2010). Conversely, not all authors recognize *D. bourgaei* Coss. as a distinct species, including it in *D. alisma* (Pignatti 1982, Conti et al. 2005). *Damasonium polyspermum* has a western–Mediterranean distribution (Rich and Nicholls-Vuille 2001), but it is present also in the Near East (Danin 2000). In Italy, this taxon was until now reported only in Sicilia (Conti et al. 2005). In Puglia, only *D. alisma* subsp. *alisma* has been recorded to date (Pignatti 1982, D’Amico and Signorile 2001, D’Amico et al. 2003, Conti et al. 2005, Giannico 2011, Alfonso et al. 2014). However, according to Alfonso et al. (2014) the presence of the taxon in the area of Alta Murgia, at the San Giuseppe pond, has to be confirmed, while the record near Masseria Semeraro reported by Giannico (2011) is probably to be considered erroneous, due to confusion with *D. polyspermum*. In fact, a herbarium specimen revision (BI-35781, Masseria Semeraro, Mottola, 29 April 2010, *Perrino* as *D. alisma* subsp. *alisma*) and new field surveys allowed to verify the presence of *D. polyspermum* in this site. The site is a small cupular pool, a karstic form in limestone. Less than 50 individuals were observed. Serious threats affect the site, especially owing to accidental and arson fires.

F. Carruggio, F. Mantino & L. Forte

Epipogium aphyllum Sw. (Orchidaceae)

+ **PUG:** Monte Sant’Angelo (Foggia), Monte Spigno (WGS84: 41.7796°N; 15.8819°E), bordi di un sentiero in faggeta, suolo ricco in humus e calcare, 831 m, 30 June 2016, *L. Palladino* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Puglia.

Epipogium aphyllum is a species with Eurosiberian distribution (Pignatti 1982), occurring in Italy in many regions, but not recorded in Valle d’Aosta, Umbria, Sardegna and, until now, Puglia (Perazza 2016). In the Puglia site, we found only a single plant. After undertaking a rich photographic documentation, a specimen with a single flower and part of the stem was prepared and stored in FI.

L. Palladino, G. Russo

Ficaria verna Huds subsp. *calthifolia* (Rchb.) Nyman (Ranunculaceae)

≡ *Ranunculus ficaria* L. subsp. *calthifolius* (Rchb.) Arcang.

+ **PUG:** Monte Cornacchia (Faeto, prov. Foggia) (WGS84: 41.363233°N; 15.157632°E), margine rimboschimento a conifere, 1138 m, WSW, 24 April 2015, *A. Stinca*, *G. D’Auria*, *E. V. Perrino* (FI, PORUN). – Species confirmed for the flora of Puglia.

Ficaria verna subsp. *calthifolia* is distributed in eastern-central and southeastern Europe, and Libya (Sell 1994, Veldkamp 2015, Hörandl and Raab-Straube 2015).

It was previously reported in Puglia by Fenaroli (1970, sub *Ranunculus ficaria* subsp. *calthaefolius*) from “Monte Nero, in vetta” [Mt. Nero, on the top], but not recently confirmed (e.g. Conti et al. 2005, 2007, Wagensommer et al. 2014).

A. Stinca, G. D’Auria & E.V. Perrino

Filago pygmaea L. (Compositae)

+ **LIG:** Cervo (Imperia), pendici SW del Colle di Cervo, a lato della “Strada al Ciapà”, tra Cervo e Bande di Là-Rollo (WGS84: 43°55'43"N; 8°7'19"E), 155 m, 2 August 2016, C. Novaro, det. M. Mariotti (FI). – Species confirmed for the flora of Liguria.

De Notaris (1844, as *Evax pygmaea* (L.) Brot.) recorded this species for the first time in Liguria at “Bordighiera” on the basis of a specimen collected by Panizzi. Ricca (1870) cited *E. pygmaea* as abundant in dry places with compact soil of the coastal zone, under 400 m a.s.l., of Diano Marina and Cervo Valleys (western Liguria). Conti et al. (2005) cited the species as no longer recorded in Liguria and not present in the other regions of northern Italy. The population reported here is estimated at just over 100 individuals patchily scattered over an area of about 200 m². The habitat belongs to the *Filagini-Vulpium* Oberd. association and falls within the Priority Habitat type 6220 according to Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC. *Filago pygmaea* seems to be expanding, but there are threats such as fires, fragmentation linked to the presence of a road, and abandonment of waste.

C. Novaro, M. Mariotti

Genista etnensis (Raf.) DC. (Fabaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR:** L’Aquila (L’Aquila), loc. Monteluco di Roio, incolto su pendio presso il bordo stradale (WGS84: 42.339202°N; 13.374081°E) ca. 980 m, 30 June 2016, N. Olivieri (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Some individuals of this species, of different ages, have colonized the barren slopes facing SW at the edge of the road leading up to the summit of Monte Luco di Roio. The plants have originated from some individuals introduced in the past in a reforestation area with conifers.

N. Olivieri

Heptaptera angustifolia (Bertol.) Tutin (Apiaceae)

+ **PUG:** Spinazzola (Bari), Vallone Ciotola (WGS84: 40.970169°N; 16.068883°E), 370 m s.l.m., cerreta 15 July 2014, F. Carruggio, A. Rosiello & L. Forte (BI-36678);

Spinazzola (Bari), Vallone Ciotola (WGS84: 40.971622°N; 16.070078°E), 360 m s.l.m., cerreta, 15 July 2014, *F. Carruggio, A. Rosiello & L. Forte* (BI-36679). – Species confirmed for the flora of Puglia.

Heptaptera, a small genus of the Apiaceae, has a distribution centered mostly in the Balkan region and the Middle East (Roskov et al. 2016). This species is endemic to southern Italy (Peruzzi et al. 2014, 2015), and it is also the unique member of this genus in the Italian peninsula (Tutin 1968). It was certainly known until today only in Basilicata (Conti et al. 2005) and Calabria (Bernardo 2014). Differently its presence in Puglia was uncertain (Conti et al. 2005, Wagensommer et al. 2013), based on a single ancient finding by Gasparrini (“*ex maritimis Apuliae prope Gravinam a Gasparrinio*”, Bertoloni 1838), repeatedly cited by several authors (Caruel 1889, Fiori 1925, Pignatti 1982). This new locality lies in a sub-mesophilous Turkey oak wood, alongside the slope of one of the erosive cracks, locally known as “*valloni*”, which are present in the Spinazzola area. Only about 30 individuals were observed.

F. Carruggio, A. Rosiello & L. Forte

Heracleum sphondylium L. subsp. *sibiricum* (L.) Simonk. (Apiaceae)

+ **CAL:** San Giovanni in Fiore (Cosenza), presso la diga del Lago Arvo, Loc. Nocelle (WGS84: 39.247042°N, 16.544429°E), margine pineta, 1308 m, 19 July 2015, Leg. *D. Puntillo*, det. *D. Puntillo & C. Gangale* (FI, CLU, Herb. Gangale & Uzunov). – Subspecies confirmed for the flora of Calabria.

In Calabria, this species is rare and known only in Mt. Pollino, where *H. sphondylium* subsp. *elegans* (Crantz) Schubl. & G. Martens is recorded. The population found in Mt. Sila, new for this territory, consists of about 10-12 individuals, along a road at the edge of a pine forest. Morphological characters of leaves and fruits are those of *H. sphondylium* subsp. *sibiricum* (Klimko et al. 2013), which Conti et al. (2005) considered as recorded in the past by mistake in Calabria. The old record of *H. sphondylium* var. *cordatum* (Gavioli 1932) for Mt. Pollino has to be referred to *H. sphondylium* subsp. *elegans*.

D. Puntillo, C. Gangale

Heteropogon contortus (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult. (Poaceae)

+ **PUG:** Manfredonia (Foggia), sulla strada tra Manfredonia e Ruggiano, (UTM ED50: 33T 4613017N; 573381E), 310 m s.l.m., prateria rocciosa, 19 July 1995, Leg. *F.S. D'Amico & L. Forte*, Det. *F.S. D'Amico & L. Forte* (BI- 36680); San Giovanni Rondo (Foggia), a monte di C. Lanzetta, (WGS84: 41.659578°N; 15.807217°E), 290 m s.l.m., prateria a *Stipa oligotricha*, 17 March 2007, Leg. *F. Mantino & L. Forte*, Det.

F. Mantino & *L. Forte* (BI-36681); Laterza (Taranto), a est di Masseria Gallo, lungo la S.P. 8, (WGS84: 40.576425°N; 16.817828°E), 190 m s.l.m., pascolo roccioso, 14 September 2007, Leg. *F. Carruggio* & *L. Forte*, Det. *F. Carruggio* & *L. Forte* (BI-36677); Laterza (Taranto), Canale S. Pellegrino, (WGS84: 40.577404°N; 16.785956°E), 214 m s.l.m., prateria rocciosa, 3 December 2007, Leg. *F. Carruggio*, Det. *F. Carruggio* & *A. Cristaudo* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Puglia.

This thermophilous species occurs in large tropical and subtropical areas of the world (Pignatti 1982, USDA 2011). In Europe, it is present mostly in the central-western Mediterranean region (Clayton 1980), while it is very rare eastwards (Euro+Med 2006 onwards). In Italy, it is quite uncommon although reported, with some gaps, for several regions in the north, in the centre and in the south of the country (Conti et al. 2005). There is only an informal note about the presence of this taxon in Puglia (Acta Plantarum 2008). The occurring sites are characterized by thermophilous xeric grassland communities located in the Gargano and in the area of Arco Jonico.

F. Mantino, F. Carruggio, F.S. D'Amico, A. Cristaudo & L. Forte

Hieracium falcatum Arv.-Touv. subsp. *falcatum* (Asteraceae)

+ **VDA:** Aosta (Aosta), 1,1 km NW Chardonney, Straße Richtung Dondenaz (WGS84: 45°37'32"N; 07°35'39"E), Felsrasen, Schotterflur über Kalk, 1860 m, 10 August 2014, *F. G. Dunkel* (FI, *Herb. Dunkel*, *Herb. Gottschlich*). – Species confirmed for the flora of Valle d'Aosta.

Hieracium falcatum was recorded in Italy by Vignolo-Lutati (1953) based on specimens collected in Valle d'Aosta. This record was not reported by Conti et al. (2005) and Bovio (2014). *Hieracium falcatum* subsp. *falcatum* is a rare endemic to the western Alps, recorded for France in Savoie (Col du Galibier), Haute-Savoie (Chapelle d'Abondance, Vallorcine, Passy, Col de Vernaz) and in the Département des Hautes-Alpes (Col du Lautaret, Montgenèvre). Two other subspecies, *H. falcatum* subsp. *glaucoides* (Beck) Zahn and *H. falcatum* subsp. *falcatifforme* (Degen & Zahn) Zahn, occur in Austria, southern Austria (Schneeberg), and in Croatia (Istria, Velebit) (Zahn 1922-1938).

G. Gottschlich, F.G. Dunkel

Myosotis speluncicola (Boiss.) Rouy (Boraginaceae)

+ **MAR:** Montefortino (Fermo), Parco Nazionale dei Monti Sibillini, Gole dell'Infernaccio (WGS84: 42.914257°N; 13.255262°E), shady rock crevices along the pathway going across the gorges of Fiume Tenna, 1102 m, 24 May 2016, *L. Peruzzi* (FI, PI). – Species confirmed for the flora of Marche.

Myosotis speluncicola is a rare annual species with scattered distribution in Europe, occurring in SE France, Balkans, S Anatolia, and possibly extending to N & W Iran (Strid and Tan 1999, Barina and Pifkó 2008). It also certainly occurs in Italy in Abruzzo (Conti and Bartolucci 2016, Conti et al. 2016), and in Trentino-Alto Adige (Bertolli and Prosser 2011), whereas it was historically recorded in the Marche (Conti et al. 2005). The presence in this region is based on some ancient specimens preserved in FI and collected in the so-called “*Grotta di Foce Scura*” on the Sibillini massif (Béguinot 1904 as *M. marcillyana* Burnat ex Bég., Fiori 1907 as *M. arvensis* var. *marcillyana* (Burnat ex Bég.) Fiori, Grau 1968, Pignatti 1982). According to Ballelli et al. (2010) this species should be excluded from the massif, but its historical presence is confirmed by Conti et al. (2016).

L. Peruzzi, F. Roma-Marzio

Ononis alopecuroides L. subsp. *exalopecuroides* (G. López) Greuter & Burdet (Fabaceae)

+ **PUG:** Bari (Bari), nei pressi dell’area commerciale (WGS84: 16.906557°N; 41.078590°E), prateria annuale a *Stipa capensis* Thunb. su substrato di natura calcarea, 43 m s.l.m., 6 May 2016, Leg. A. Pepe & M.B. Campochiaro, Det. A. Pepe & F. Carruggio (FI); Bari (Bari), a ridosso della S.S. 100 (WGS84: 16.904580°N; 41.074979°E), prateria annuale a *Stipa capensis* Thunb. su substrato di natura calcarea, 46 m s.l.m., 26 May 2016, M.B. Campochiaro & A. Pepe, det. A. Pepe & F. Carruggio (BI-36674, BI-36675). – Species and subspecies new for the flora of Puglia.

This stenomediterranean entity is present in north-western Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), Corsica, Malta and in the eastern Mediterranean countries (Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan); it is doubtfully native in the ex-Yugoslav area, doubtfully present in Greece and adventitious in France (Greuter et al. 1989). In Italy, it was known until today in Sicilia, Calabria, Basilicata (Conti et al. 2005), Abruzzo (Conti et al. 2016), Campania (Nazzaro et al. 2007), and Sardegna (De Martis et al. 2009), while it was no longer recorded in Liguria, despite previously being reported by Pignatti (1982). Therefore, the present records extend eastward the Italian distribution area. Both occurring sites, only about 500 m from each other, are close to the urban area of Bari, in no longer cultivated fields, the second one being closer to olive groves. The sites are characterized by sub-nitrophilous annual communities. Isolated individuals of this taxon were recorded. Because of its therophytic life-form and the probable soil seed bank formation, being a leguminous plant, it would be interesting to verify the actual rarity of the taxon in relation to possible fluctuations in the number of individuals over the years.

A. Pepe, F. Carruggio, M.B. Campochiaro & L. Forte

***Papaver setigerum* DC. (Papaveraceae)**

+ **ABR:** Francavilla (Chieti), loc. Postilli, margini della massicciata ferroviaria ed incolti al bordo della Strada Statale 16 Adriatica, (WGS84: 42.402141°N; 14.321103°E), bordo stradale, ca. 3 m, 14 May 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

+ **MOL:** Campomarino (Campobasso) loc. Nuova Cliternia, vegetazione lungo il bordo della Strada Statale 16 Adriatica, (WGS84: 41.935792°N; 15.091713°E), bordo stradale, ca. 5 m, 29 March 2016, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – New species for the flora of Molise.

In Abruzzo, this species appears with some individuals together with *Papaver rhoeas* L. within ruderal thermophilic vegetation at the road edge and along the nearby railway embankment, on unstable sandy and gravelly soil. In Molise, some individuals of *P. setigerum* grow within the terophytic herbaceous vegetation settled on the edge of a road, on sandy substrate, in an area close to the Adriatic Sea. *Papaver setigerum* is a western Mediterranean species that, in Italy, was known for Sicilia, Sardegna, Calabria, Basilicata, Campania, Lazio, Toscana, Liguria (Conti et al. 2005) and Puglia (Biscotti 2002, Licht and Wagensommer 2008).

N. Olivieri

***Polygonum romanum* Jacq. (Polygonaceae)**

+ **SIC:** Misilmeri (Palermo), locality Contrada Rigano (WGS84: 38°01'23.11"N; 13°26'49.54"E), 127 m, road edge near waste land, 16 October 2015, *F. Scafidi* (PAL-102713, FI). – Species new for the flora of Sicily.

This is a Mediterranean species typical of pastures, uncultivated lands and ruderal environments, not listed for Sicily by Conti et al. (2005) and Raimondo et al. (2010). The identification was made on the basis of the description by Raffaelli (1982). To date, the locality reported here represents the southern limit of the Italian range of this species.

F. Scafidi, E. Di Gristina & G. Domina

***Pilosella glaciella* (Nägeli & Peter) Soják (Asteraceae)**

+ **VEN:** Malga Zingari Alti (Falcade, Belluno) (WGS84: 46°21'07"N; 11°48'26"E), pascolo su silice, 2100 m, 16 July 2015, *C. Argenti* (FI, Herb. Argenti). – Species new for the flora of Veneto.

Pilosella glaciella is a typical Alpine species, which always grows together with *P. glacialis* (Reyn. ex Lachen.) F.W.Schultz & Sch.Bip. This leads to hypothesize that

P. glaciella is a hybrid formed *in situ* with *P. officinarum* Vaill. as second parent species. Even though *P. glacialis* can be found all over the Alps, its origin of diffusion is likely in the western Alps. Therefore, in the western Alps, more intermediate species, generated by hybridisation of *P. glacialis* with other *Pilosella* species, can be found. Similarly, intermediate species are rarer in the eastern Alps, for example *P. glaciella*, which was so far unknown in Veneto.

G. Gottschlich, C. Argenti

Pulmonaria officinalis* L. subsp. *officinalis

+ **MAR:** Montefortino (Fermo), Parco Nazionale dei Monti Sibillini, Gole dell’Infernaccio (WGS84 42.914381°N; 13.260342°E), woods along the pathway going across the gorges of Fiume Tenna, 1000 m, 24 May 2016, L. Peruzzi (FI, PI). – Species confirmed for the flora of Marche.

Pulmonaria officinalis is a perennial species widespread in Europe, where it occurs mainly in the central part of the continent and on the mountains in the Mediterranean area (Meeus et al. 2013, Astuti et al. 2014). In Italy, it certainly occurs in moist broad-leaf woods of the northern regions, including NW Toscana, and in the central Apennines (Abruzzo) (Bartolucci et al. 2012, Cecchi and Selvi 2015). On the other hand, it was historically recorded from the Marche (Paolucci 1890-1891), but its presence in this administrative region was excluded by later authors (Pignatti 1982, Conti et al. 2005, Ballelli et al. 2010, Cecchi and Selvi 2015). Our finding confirms its presence in the Marche and particularly in one of the sites where it was historically recorded, i.e., Montefortino (Paolucci 1890-1891).

L. Peruzzi & G. Astuti

***Scorzonera villosa* Scop. subsp. *columnae* (Guss.) Nyman (Asteraceae)**

+ **ABR:** Lentella (Chieti), pendici del M. Calvario (WGS84: 41.992746° 14.688606°), 330 m s.l.m., pendii aridi, 12 April 2010, F. Bartolucci s.n. (APP, FI). – Species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Scorzonera villosa Scop. subsp. *columnae* is endemic to southern Italy (Peruzzi et al. 2014, 2015). It has been recorded in Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, and Sicilia (Conti et al. 2005). The previous record of *Scorzonera hirsuta* L. for Lentella in southern Abruzzo (Conti and Manzi 1996) is to be referred to this species.

F. Conti, F. Bartolucci

Silene roemerii Friv. subsp. **staminea** (Bertol.) Nyman (Caryophyllaceae)

+ **CAL:** Castrovillari (Cosenza), Monte Pollino, loc. Canale Malavento (WGS84: 39.899424°N; 16.200165°E), prati calcarei, 1980 m, 1 July 2015, Leg. D. Puntillo, Det. D. Puntillo & C. Gangale (FI, CLU). – Subspecies new for the flora of Calabria.

Silene roemerii subsp. *staminea* is endemic to the central and southern Apennines (Peruzzi et al. 2014, 2015). Revaluated by Foggi and Ricceri (1993), it was successively recognized at subspecies level (Greuter 1995), as a vicariant of the Balkan *S. roemerii* subsp. *roemerii*. In Foggi and Ricceri (1993), a record for Mt. Pollino is reported: “Calabria – Appennino Calabro-Lucano. Gruppo del Pollino, Serra delle Ciavole, praterie cacuminali esp. Ovest, alt. 2100, 25.7.1972, Nardi, Bavazzano, Posca, as *S. roemerii* Friv. (FI)”. Accordingly, Conti et al. (2005) indicated this taxon for Basilicata. A small population was recently observed in the upper grasslands between the peaks of Mt. Pollino and Serra Dolcedorme, close to the regional border, on the Calabrian side, confirming its presence in both administrative regions.

D. Puntillo, C. Gangale

Trifolium hirtum All. (Fabaceae)

+ **UMB:** Castel Giorgio (Terni), all’ingresso del paese (WGS84: 42.703224°N; 11.982842°E), scarpata rupestre con prato arido, 544 m, 25 June 2016, A. Scoppola (FI, UTV n. 34152). – Species new for the flora of Umbria.

This submediterranean annual species, partially spread in the Italian peninsula (Lombardia, Veneto, Toscana, Lazio and Calabria, Conti et al. 2005), grows mostly in dry hillsides, arid grasslands and roadsides, on acidic or acidified dry and poor soils. *Trifolium hirtum* was described by Carlo Allioni from Piemonte, “Loc. in Monferrato secus agros” (Allioni 1798), and the original material is in TO. The presence in Piemonte is nowadays in doubt; moreover, it is not confirmed in Liguria (Conti et al. 2005). Considering that the Italian distribution range for this species shows many gaps (Conti et al. 2005), a larger occurrence and regional confirmations are to be expected through further investigation.

A. Scoppola

Vicia narbonensis L. subsp. **serratifolia** (Jacq.) Ces. (Fabaceae)

+ **CAL:** Morano Calabro (Cosenza), lungo la strada per Piano di Ruggio (WGS84: 39.900524°N; 16.098626°E), margine di faggeta, altitudine 1521 m, 8 June 2016, Leg. D. Puntillo, Det. D. Puntillo & C. Gangale (FI, CLU, Herb. Gangale & Uzunov). – Subspecies confirmed for the flora of Calabria.

Less widespread than the nominal subspecies, *V. narbonensis* subsp. *serratifolia* is easily recognizable for the number of teeth on leaves, stipules, and the number of flowers. Old records for Calabria at Mt. Sila by Sarfatti (1959, 1965) as *V. narbonensis* v. *serratifolia* were not listed in Conti et al. (2005). Terracciano (1900) also refers *V. serratifolia* Jacq. from Mt. Pollino (Campotenese, San Basile).

D. Puntillo, C. Gangale

Viola pumila Chaix (Violaceae)

+ **LOM:** Formigosa (Mantova), loc. Vecchia Fornace (WGS84: 45.117322°N; 10.858805°E), 21 m a.s.l., 16 April 2016, *F. Buldrini*, *C. Santini* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Lombardia.

Viola pumila is extremely rare at the Italian (Pignatti 1982) and European level (Schnittler and Günther 1998). This is the fifth population today known in Italy. Here *V. pumila* grows on the edge of the escarpment of a quarry basin. It is the most abundant population of Italy: the individuals are nearly 100, 62 of them were flowering and many of the remnant were young. The site is trampled and frequented by fishermen, with risk of ground slips and plant removal. The associated flora consists of very common or alien species. The discovery of this new population does not modify the risk category of *V. pumila*, which is critically endangered (Buldrini and Dallai 2011), and poses the problem of its real distribution on the national territory: the global Italian population might be partly underestimated, due to the species' scarce visibility and its presence in places considered not particularly interesting, such as semi-natural embankment meadows and the edges of small country ditches. In Italy, *V. pumila* lives at the SW margin of its distribution: the current range may be a relict of a former presence extended throughout the entire Po valley and the Venetian plain (Buldrini et al. 2013).

F. Buldrini, C. Santini

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